

WHITEHAVEN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

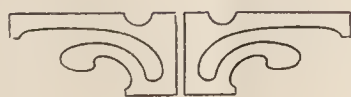
J. B. FISHER, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

WITH

TABULAR RETURNS OF MORTALITY, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.



Whitehaven :

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1905.



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To the Whitehaven Rural District Council.

77, LOWTHER STREET, WHITEHAVEN,

28th February, 1905.

Gentlemen,

It again becomes my duty to submit to you my Annual Report dealing with the public health of the district, and the measures taken during the year 1904 to improve its sanitary condition and prevent the spread of disease, together with the usual tables of vital statistics shewing the birth and death-rates and the extent of the prevalence of infectious disease during the year, compared with previous years, being my Twenty-first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the Whitehaven Rural District, and the eleventh since the formation of the Rural District Council.

The birth and death-rates in the accompanying tables are calculated on an estimated population of 13,000, which is practically that of the Census of 1901.

The number of births registered during the year was three hundred and eighty-nine, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 29·92 per thousand of estimated population per annum, or 0·1 above the average of 29·82 for the previous ten years. One hundred and ninety-seven boys were born during the year, and one hundred and ninety-two girls.

One hundred and seventy-four deaths were registered in the district during the year, giving a death-rate of 13·38 per thousand per annum, which is 2·91 below the average of 16·29 per thousand per annum during the previous ten years. There were, however,

seven deaths which occurred in the West Cumberland Infirmary and Union Workhouse, and were consequently registered in the Borough of Whitehaven, of persons who were admitted to these Institutions from the Rural District, and if these be added to the deaths registered in the district the total number of "deaths of persons in or belonging to the district," as shewn in Table XII., was, during the year, one hundred and eighty-one, equivalent to an actual death-rate of 13·92 per thousand per annum, which is 0·77 below the average of 14·69 for the preceding ten years.

There were registered during the year forty-two deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 3·23 per thousand of estimated population per annum, or 0·15 below the average of 3·38 for the previous ten years. The number of births registered during the year being, as already stated, three hundred and eighty-nine, the infant death-rate per thousand births registered was 107·96, compared with an average of 113·42 for the ten preceding years.

Twenty deaths occurred of children between one and five years of age, making, with the forty-two deaths of infants before-mentioned, a total of sixty-two deaths of children under five years of age, equivalent to a death-rate of 4·77 per thousand per annum, which is 0·28 below the average of 5·05 for the ten previous years.

Of persons over sixty-five years of age fifty-eight deaths were registered, giving a senile death-rate of 4·46, which is 0·7 below the average of 5·16 for the ten preceding years.

From the eight principal zymotic diseases enumerated in Table VI., eleven deaths occurred during the year—two from Measles, six from Whooping Cough, one from Scarlet Fever, and

two from Diarrhœa—equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 0·84 per thousand of population per annum, which is 0·44 below the average of 1·28 for the previous ten years.

Thus it will be seen that the rates compare favourably with those of previous years, the general death-rate, the infantile death-rate, whether reckoned per thousand of population or per thousand births registered, the death-rate of children under five years of age, and the zymotic death-rate, are all below the average of the ten preceding years, whilst the birth-rate is slightly above that average.

One hundred and seven cases were notified during the year under the “Infectious Disease (Notification) Act”—eleven of these being Erysipelas, one Diphtheria, one Enteric Fever, and ninety-four Scarlet Fever.

The parishes in which cases of infectious disease were notified, and the number of cases notified in each of these parishes during the year 1904, are shewn in Table IX.

The number of cases of each disease notified in the district in each of the previous years since the Act came into force is shewn in Table X.

The case of Diphtheria occurred in a child aged sixteen months, notified a few days before as suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The case of Enteric Fever was that of a man aged twenty-nine years, who had probably contracted the disease owing to drinking impure water at the place where he worked. There was no insanitary condition about his dwelling. He was removed to Galemire Hospital, as he could not be properly isolated or attended to at his own home.

Of the ninety-four cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, thirty-eight occurred in children between one and five years of age, and fifty-two between five and fifteen years. The disease prevailed in Epidemic form at Moresby Parks in June and July, and at Pica in November and December. The outbreak at Moresby Parks was co-incident with the occurrence of a large number of cases of Measles, and on my recommendation the Elementary School at that place, as well as the Sunday Schools, was closed for six weeks. At Pica a considerable number of cases were notified within a short period, and it was evident that some mild cases had escaped detection in the early stage of the disease, and only been recognised in the stage of desquamation when a medical man was called in to attend subsequent cases of a more severe character in the same household. As the children here all attend the same school, to which only a few children come from other places, and as they would be as much exposed to infection in their home intercourse as at school, it was not deemed desirable to close the school. The children from infected houses were excluded from school, and all possible precautions of isolation and disinfection were taken.

An outbreak of Whooping Cough, which occurred at Pica in May, was also treated by exclusion from school of infected children, and not by the closure of the Dyon School, for the same reason, as I explained in my report at the time.

In June it came to my knowledge that some cases suspected to be Scarlet Fever had occurred at Lamplugh. No medical advice had been obtained, as the cases had been slight and the nature of the disease had not been recognised by the parents of the children affected. I visited and examined the children, and being satisfied that they had really suffered from Scarlet Fever,

and were still in an infectious condition, I recommended the closure of the Parish School where the children affected had been in attendance, as it seemed highly probable that others had already been infected. At the same time I visited the Council School at Lamplugh and examined all the children in attendance there, as it had been rumoured that similar cases had occurred there. The two schools are, however, situated at opposite ends of the parish, and the children attending one school come very little in contact with those attending the other. I found no evidence of Scarlet Fever amongst the children attending the Council School, and on a subsequent visit, thirteen days later, the attendance was still good, no cases of Scarlet Fever had occurred, and none were subsequently notified.

Several schools had also to be closed during the year on account of the prevalence of Measles. The Voluntary School at Beckermest had been closed on the 31st March for the Easter holidays. Some cases of Measles had occurred amongst the children before the holidays, and on visiting the place I found that other cases had occurred since the school closed. Children come to this school not only from the village of Beckermest but from houses at a distance, and many of these are seldom brought in contact except at school. The immediate re-opening of the school seemed, therefore, most likely to lead to the further extension of the epidemic, and I advised that it should remain closed for one month from the commencement of the holidays. This course was adopted and the spread of the disease checked.

On September 1st I visited the Council School at Lamplugh and found that there were fifty children absent, most of whom were either themselves suffering from Measles or lived in houses in which cases of that disease had occurred. As some of the

children had been attending school up to the time of the appearance of the rash, it seemed certain that others would have already been infected, and, in order to prevent these in their turn becoming fresh centres for the spread of the disease, I recommended the immediate closing of the school until the 26th September. By that time I was able to report that the closure had had the desired effect in checking the spread of the disease, the fresh cases that had occurred being for the most part in families in which the disease previously existed, or in children specially in contact with previous cases. Thereafter, all children from infected houses were excluded until the termination of the infectious period, and no further extension of the epidemic occurred.

The Ennerdale and Kinniside school was closed from the 11th October until the 31st October. Within a few days, cases of Measles had occurred in seventeen families, and occasioned the absence from school of fifty children out of a total on the register of one hundred and six. Some of the cases occurred at Ennerdale Bridge in the immediate neighbourhood of the school, and some in isolated houses at a distance from the village, the circumstances pointing to the school as the focus of infection.

The Parish School at Lamplugh was closed from the 29th of October until the 21st of November, and the Parish School at Haile from the 15th of November until the 5th of December, on account of the prevalence of Measles amongst children of school age. In each of these instances the children first found to be suffering from the disease were excluded from school, as were also all children living in houses in which cases had occurred, but this milder course having proved ineffectual to check the spread of the disease, and many fresh cases occurring, I was

compelled to recommend the closure of the schools for the periods mentioned. In all cases the schools were thoroughly disinfected and cleaned before being re-opened.

Wherever Scarlet Fever occurs, printed instructions are supplied setting forth the precautions to be taken as regards disinfection and isolation, and in addition to this, when the disease was prevalent at Pica and Distington in the latter part of the year, special notices were posted, and handbills distributed at these places, stating the penalty to which persons are liable who expose in any public place a patient suffering from the disease, or any infected article, and also pointing out that persons, visiting or being visited by the inmates of houses in which cases exist may communicate the disease to others even though they themselves do not contract the disease. The Inspector and myself also visit the houses in which cases of Scarlet Fever occur to see that the precautions recommended are being taken, and supply the necessary disinfectants to those unable to procure them. At the termination of the case, the room or rooms occupied by the patient are thoroughly fumigated and cleaned, and all bedding and clothing that have been exposed to infection steeped in appropriate disinfectant solution, preparatory to being washed in the usual way. Similar measures, modified according to the nature of the disease, are adopted in dealing with other infectious diseases that occur in our district.

At the end of the year cases of Scarlet Fever exist in four houses in the district, but otherwise the health of the district is satisfactory.

The scheme for supplying the Parish of Lamplugh with water from Owsen Fell, to which I referred in my last Annual Report as having received the sanction of the Local Government

Board, has been carried out, and the water is now available at Kirkland, but the works at the northern end of the parish, though practically completed, have not yet been taken over from the Contractor.

The scheme, to which I referred in my last Annual Report, for the supply of water to the parishes south of Egremont, has not proceeded so satisfactorily. Difficulties arose respecting the supply from Wormgill, and the matter is still under consideration. The want of a better supply of water in these parishes is generally admitted, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a satisfactory scheme may soon be carried out.

The water supply of St. Bees, which is obtained by purchase from the Cleator Moor Urban Authority, though never actually insufficient for ordinary domestic purposes, had, for some time, been little more than was required for these purposes, and the amount of water available for the Swimming Bath at the Grammar School, and similar uses, had to be strictly limited. In September, a thorough examination of the pipe in sections was commenced by Mr. GEO. ASHBRIDGE, A.S.I., who found defective jointing of the mains and much corrosion. A sluice or wash-out valve at Linethwaite Beck was found to have its outlet for flushing purposes below the bed of the stream. A connection for a fire hydrant in the course of the main was found to be of less diameter than the main. The pipe was scraped, the wash-out valve cleared, and a larger hydrant put in, and on December the 12th, with all private connections cut off, the meter indicated 47,400 gallons of water as the amount passed in twenty-four hours. This is nearly double the amount previously delivered, and more than double that required for ordinary domestic use, thus leaving a liberal margin for trade purposes.

BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1904.

77, LOWTHER STREET, WHITEHAVEN,
February, 1905.

Gentlemen,

I have again to lay before you my Annual Report—the seventeenth since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health for the district, and the eleventh since the Incorporation of the Borough—together with the usual tables shewing the number of births and the birth-rate, the number of deaths and death-rates at different ages and from different causes, and the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year 1904, and a comparison of these with previous years. In calculating the birth and death-rates I have estimated the population of the Borough as 19,320, which is practically the population at the Census of 1901, and the same as has been reckoned each year since then, without making any addition for natural increase by excess of births over deaths, as a comparison of the Census of 1901 with

the previous Census, shewed that the natural increase during the intervening years had been counterbalanced by emigration, and it seems probable that the same is true of the years since 1901. This fact—that there is constantly going on an emigration sufficient to counterbalance the natural increase—should be kept in mind in considering the vital statistics of the Borough, as it no doubt has the effect of making the general death-rate higher than it would otherwise be, since those who leave the Borough are for the most part persons in the prime of life who seek employment elsewhere at that age at which the death-rate is at its lowest, leaving those at the extremes of life amongst whom the death-rate is naturally higher in an unusual proportion to the whole of the population.

There were registered in the Borough during the year, 1904, six hundred and fifty-one births—three hundred and thirty-three boys and three hundred and eighteen girls—equivalent to a birth-rate of 33·69 per thousand of population per annum, which is 1·8 above the average of 31·89 per thousand per annum for the previous ten years. Ten of the births—six boys and four girls—occurred in the Workhouse.

Four hundred and six deaths were registered in the Borough, giving a death-rate of 21·01 per thousand per annum, which is 1·29 above the average of 19·72 for the preceding ten years. Twenty of these deaths, however, were those of “non-residents,” that is, persons not belonging to the Borough, but admitted to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary and the Union Workhouse from other districts and dying in those institutions, so that the number of deaths at all ages and from all causes of

persons belonging to the Borough was three hundred and eighty-six, giving an actual death-rate of 20·1 per thousand per annum, or 1·1 above the average of 19 for the previous ten years.

There were ninety-eight deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant death-rate per thousand of population of 5·07, or 0·43 above the average of 4·64 for the previous ten years. The number of births being, as before-mentioned, six hundred and fifty-one, the infant death-rate per thousand births registered was 150·53, which is 5·84 above the average of 144·69 for the preceding ten years.

One hundred and forty-six deaths of children under five years of age were registered during the year—including the ninety-eight deaths of infants—equivalent to a death-rate of 7·6 per thousand of population per annum, which is 0·14 below the average of 7·74 for the previous ten years.

There were one hundred and six deaths of persons over sixty-five years of age, giving a senile death-rate of 5·48 per thousand per annum, or 1·53 above the average of 3·95 for the preceding ten years.

Forty-six deaths were registered during the year from the eight principal zymotic diseases enumerated in Table VI., giving a zymotic death-rate of 2·38 per thousand per annum, which is 0·1 below the average of 2·48 for the previous ten years.

Thus we see that, though the general death-rate and the infant death-rate are above the average for the ten previous years, the mortality amongst children under five years of age, and that from zymotic disease, are below that average, whilst the birth-rate is above the average, as is also the number of persons who have exceeded the age of sixty-five years.

One hundred and twelve cases were notified during the year under the "Infectious Disease (Notification) Act," namely, seventy-six cases of Scarlet Fever, three of Diphtheria, three of Enteric Fever, three of Puerperal Fever, one of Smallpox, and twenty-six of Erysipelas. The case of Smallpox and thirty-six of the cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital at Bransty.

The case of Smallpox occurred in a fireman, 45 years of age, employed on board the S.S. Marchioness, which arrived here on 17th February, 1904. Immediately on her arrival, the Officer of H.M. Customs reported to me that there was a man on board who was sick, and on examination he proved to be sickening for Smallpox. I had him removed to hospital forthwith, and advised the re-vaccination of the crew, but this they declined. They were not, however, allowed to come on shore, and the vessel left the same night for Limerick after the quarters occupied by the patient had been fumigated by the Sanitary Inspector and all infected clothing and bedding destroyed. I sent information of the occurrence to the Medical Officer of Health at Limerick, who in turn advised me that the "Marchioness" was returning to Whitehaven. She arrived on 26th February, when I again visited her, and found all well on board. The crew, as before, were prohibited from coming on shore, and the vessel left again the same day. The patient appeared to have contracted the disease in Glasgow, where it was prevalent when he was living in the City twelve days before his arrival in Whitehaven. He ultimately made a good recovery, though the attack was a severe one, and convalescence was somewhat protracted. He said he had not been vaccinated since infancy, and no marks, even of primary vaccination, could be detected.

Two of the three cases of Diphtheria notified occurred in children aged six years, and one in a woman aged twenty-nine. One of the cases of Enteric Fever was that of a child aged thirteen months, one of a boy aged seven years, and one a woman fifty-one years of age. All these cases were treated at their own homes, and neither in these cases nor in any of the three cases of Puerperal Fever notified was any insanitary condition present about the houses in which they occurred.

Of the seventy-six cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year one occurred in an infant under one year, twenty-three in children between one and five years, forty-five between five and fifteen years of age, three between fifteen and twenty-five years, and four between the ages of twenty-five and forty years. In no month of the year were we entirely free from Scarlet Fever. Only one case was notified in June, whilst the largest number notified in any one month was fourteen in February. In each of the remaining months from four to nine cases were notified. Some of the cases were so mild at first that no medical advice was sought, and the nature of the disease was not recognised until a medical man was called in on account of the occurrence of some of the sequelae or of a more severe case in the same house. It is these mild and undetected cases that are accountable in a great measure for the spread of the disease, and for its so frequent occurrence in cases in which contact with infected persons or things has not been suspected and can not be traced. This danger is one that it seems impossible to obviate altogether. In times of epidemic prevalence of Scarlet Fever we may warn parents to call in medical advice in all cases of even slight illness in members of their families, but in the absence of any general outbreak of the disease it is not to be expected that they will do so.

The cases of Erysipelas call for no special remark, except that they occurred chiefly in the winter months, and were in most cases due to exposure to cold and constitutional predisposition, many of the cases occurring in persons who had suffered from the disease on previous occasions.

Whenever a notification of infectious disease is received the Sanitary Inspector visits the house in which the case has occurred and reports to me the result of his inspection, and if there appears to be any necessity for so doing I also make a personal visit to see that due precautions are being taken, to advise as to the necessity for removal to Hospital, and ascertain if possible the origin of the outbreak. At the termination of the case the Sanitary Inspector disinfects the room or rooms the patient has occupied, and sees that all clothing, bedding, and other articles likely to retain infection are disinfected or destroyed.

At the end of the year four patients remain in Bransty Hospital, all convalescent from Scarlet Fever but not yet free from infection. Otherwise the Borough is practically free from infectious disease.

During the year all parts of the Borough have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, especially those places where insanitary conditions are likely to arise. Ships from foreign ports, and many from home ports, caravans, and travelling shows have been inspected to ascertain whether they were in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and free from cases of sickness.

A summary of the work done in this department during the year is given in one of the accompanying tables, but many minor

sanitary defects discovered during these inspections are remedied on verbal notice being given, and consequently do not appear in the table.

In previous reports I have referred to the Cowsheds in the Borough, and in my Annual Report for 1903 I said that notices had been issued by order of the Council requiring the occupiers in some cases to cease to occupy the cowsheds, in others to remedy the defects of which I had complained in my special report to the Street and Sanitary Committee, dated 16th April, 1903. These notices have all been complied with, except in one case in which it is proposed to build a new cowshed instead of the existing defective one. Plans have been passed by the Council for the proposed new building, and it ought to be erected at an early date. I also pointed out that there is practically no minimum of air space for each cow laid down in the Regulations of the Town Council at present in force—the minimum of six hundred cubic feet being only applicable to “cowsheds other than those the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year,” whilst all the dairy cattle in Whitehaven are habitually grazed on grass land for as much of the year as the mildness of the season may permit. The recommendation I then made, that the Regulations should be so amended as to fix a minimum of air space in all cases, was adopted by the Committee, but the necessary alteration was deferred until all the notices served under the existing Regulations had been complied with. Such a provision would greatly strengthen the hands of the Committee in dealing with cases of insufficient air space. At the risk of repetition I would also again call attention to my suggestion that the Regulations should require a notice

to be affixed in every cowshed in which dairy cows are kept, shewing the cubic capacity of the cowshed and the number of animals it is capable of accommodating, and that it would also be of advantage if a prescribed epitome of the most practically important of the Regulations affecting the persons employed in the cowsheds were similarly affixed. As regards the sale of milk in small quantities in shops not registered as dairies or milkshops in which all kinds of wares are retailed, I pointed out that Enteric Fever had already been spread in the Borough by milk so sold, and urged that the Regulations should be so framed as to obviate the risk of such an untoward occurrence in future.

Under date 11th March, 1904, I submitted to the Town Council a report in which I referred to the provisions of the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903," and gave a list of twenty properties consisting of upwards of fifty houses and tenements which I considered unfit for human habitation. I recommended that closing orders should be applied for, in some of the cases with a view to the houses being so altered or re-constructed as to render them fit for human habitation, in others which were not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation with a view to their ultimate demolition. Some were unoccupied, but were nevertheless injurious to the health of the public or of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, and closing orders were in these cases required as a preliminary to ordering their demolition. The Council ordered proceedings to be taken, but the Town Clerk, in the first instance, wrote to the owners in each case stating the requirements of the Council. In reply to this communication many of the owners gave an undertaking to demolish the houses in question, or render them fit for

habitation as required by the Council. In ten cases closing orders were applied for, and in each case the order was granted by the Magistrates, these ten cases representing twenty-eight houses and tenements.

In the same report (11th March, 1904) I gave particulars of five properties, representing some twenty houses and tenements, which seemed to me to come within the definition of "Obstructive buildings." In one case the Surveyor was instructed to report on the cost of removing the building. In two cases alternative plans were suggested by the Committee to improve the ventilation and air space of the properties by the removal of intervening walls, and of a front house at the entrance to one of the courts. The two remaining cases were dealt with as houses unfit for human habitation, notices being served on the owners to render them fit for habitation. This has been done in one of the cases, two good houses having been constructed in place of two dilapidated houses and some upstairs tenements.

In October I reported some property on Mount Pleasant consisting of fourteen houses and tenements as being unfit for human habitation, and in my opinion not reasonably capable of being rendered fit for human habitation, and recommended that closing orders should be applied for with a view to their ultimate demolition. The Town Clerk was authorised to apply to the Justices for closing orders, but the owners undertook to demolish the houses.

In November I reported that four tenements at the entrance to Shepherd's Court, Scotch Street, were, in their present state, unfit for habitation, and notice was served on the owners to make the premises fit for human habitation. At the same time I

reported on one house at the north-west corner of Shepherd's Court which was unfit for human habitation, and not reasonably capable of being rendered fit for human habitation, and the Town Clerk was authorised to apply for a closing order with a view to demolition. The owners in these cases asked that proceedings might be delayed for a short time, and as the houses are unoccupied the matter was deferred in the meantime.

Fifty new houses have been erected during the past year on the outskirts of the town, twenty of these being suitable for the better class of working men. Some of these are not quite ready for occupation, but some were occupied in November.

There is also a probability that the largest employers of labour in the Borough will provide additional houses for their workpeople, and if this is done, and private builders continue, as in the past year, to erect houses of a similar kind, ample accommodation will be provided for the persons displaced by the closing of houses condemned as unfit for occupation. Not that the displaced persons will go direct into the new houses, but, as I said in my last Annual Report, there will be a general moving upwards, the better class of workmen will occupy the newly-built houses, and leave the houses they vacate at the disposal of those at present living in inferior houses.

A considerable amount of useful work has been done during the year under the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1901." The number of workshops registered under the Act during 1904 was eighty, compared with eighty-three in 1903, and seventy-nine in 1902. The total number of workpeople employed in these was three hundred and forty-three, of whom two hundred were males

and one hundred and forty-three females. The total number employed in 1903 was three hundred and twenty-eight, and in 1902 three hundred and sixty-five. The number of Dressmaking and Millinery workshops on the Register during 1904 was eighteen, the same as in the previous year, two having been discontinued and two new ones added. One Hosiery workshop has been added. One Tailor's shop has been discontinued, and one new one added. Three cloggers' workshops have been removed from the Register, as well as one Bakehouse and one Joiner's workshop, as at present the only person employed is the occupier so that they do not come under the provisions of the Act, and do not require to be registered. One Shoemaker's workshop has been added to the Register, and one Brazier's discontinued. One workshop in which aerated waters are made has been added to the Register. Table XI. shews the number of workshops and of employés of both sexes engaged therein during the three years the Act has been in force. No prosecution has been undertaken during the year. The only provision of the Act that is not reasonably carried out is that relating to the sending of lists of out-workers to the Council. In certain specified trades, of which the making of wearing apparel is one, occupiers of workshops or any place from which work is given out are required to keep lists showing the names and addresses of home-workers employed by them, and to send to the Council twice a year (namely, on or before the 1st February and the 1st August) copies of such lists. The form in which the lists are to be kept is prescribed by the Secretary of State in his Home Work Order of 11th December, 1901. Forms may be obtained from the Government printers. In the event of any occupier failing to keep or send such lists he is liable to a fine of £2 for the first offence and to a fine of £5 for

a second or subsequent offence. Proceedings to recover the fine may be taken by the Council. No lists have yet been sent during the three years the Act has been in force. During the year 1902 we were unable to ascertain that there were any home-workers employed in the classes of work specified by the Orders of the Secretary of State. In 1903 we found that three occupiers employed altogether nine home-workers, chiefly in tailoring and shirt-making. The Sanitary Inspector has repeatedly been compelled to obtain, and verify by personal enquiry, the names and addresses of these home-workers, and has pointed out to the occupiers of the workshops that it is their duty to keep the lists and send copies to the Council. The omission to send the lists may be due to forgetfulness or lack of appreciation of the importance of this duty, but I think the time has now arrived when the Council should insist on the lists being sent regularly, and in future I shall report any such omission that may come to my knowledge, in order that the Council may deal with the case. I may point out that this information concerning home-workers is one of the most valuable features of the Act, since it enables the Officers of the Council, by comparing the notifications of infectious disease with the addresses in the lists of home-workers, to detect at once the occurrence of any case of notifiable disease in the house in which any home-worker resides, and to take prompt measures to prevent the wide spread of the disease, which has so often been the result of the neglect of proper precautions under such circumstances in other communities. The Act also provides for the prohibition of home-work in unwholesome, as well as infected, premises, and if the lists of home-workers are not sent to the Council these provisions become of no avail.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. B. FISHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Town Council of the
Borough of Whitehaven.

TABLE I.—BIRTHS IN BOROUGH IN 1904.

Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 per annum.
651	33·69

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
28·47	33·73	32·78	28·96	31·81	30·05	31·06	35·45	32·35	34·31	33·69

TABLE II.—DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
406	21·01

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
12·94	26·84	19·36	16·27	19·07	17·31	23·49	20·54	20·49	20·91	21·01

TABLE III.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population per annum.	Infant Death-rate per 1000 Births Registered.
98	5.07	150.53.

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 of estimated Population.	2.57	6.26	4.52	3.47	5.28	4.35	5.59	4.97	4.09	5.33	5.07
Per 1000 Births Registered.	90.57	185.64	138.04	119.85	166.12	144.83	180	140.15	126.4	155.35	150.53

TABLE IV.—DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
146	7.6

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
3.57	13.73	7.57	5.85	7.97	6.11	11.33	6.98	7.09	7.24	7.6

TABLE V.—DEATHS OF PERSONS OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
106	5.48

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
2.89	4.21	3.94	2.59	3.83	3.11	4.14	4.29	5.12	5.43	5.48

TABLE VI.—DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1904.

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total Number of Zymotic Deaths								46
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum								2.38

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
0.42	6.52	2.21	1.24	1.76	2.07	5.69	1.81	1.55	1.55	2.38

TABLE VII.—OTHER CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH
IN 1904.

Croup	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Phthisis	...	..	...	...	...	...	26
Other Tubercular Diseases			...	...	...	...	16
Cancer, Malignant Disease			...	...	...	...	21
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Pneumonia	...	..	...	...	...	...	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs			...	..	...	...	2
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver	...		...	...	...	...	2
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition			...	...	...	...	3
Heart Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
							360
Eight Zymotic Diseases, as above	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Total Deaths Registered in the Borough in 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	406

TABLE VIII.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Ages.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up- wards.	
Smallpox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	26	...	1	...	4	19	2	...
Scarlet Fever	76	1	23	45	3	4	...	36
Typhus Fever	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	112	1	25	48	8	28	2	37

Bransty Hospital for Infectious Diseases is situated within the Borough.

TABLE IX.—VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH.
DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimat'd to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- resid'nts regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		No.	Rate. *	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.					No.	Rate. *
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	No.	Rate. *					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1894.	19,000	541	28·47	49	90·57	246	12·94	14	5	...	241	12·68
1895.	19,000	641	33·73	119	185·64	510	26·84	16	3	..	507	26·68
1896.	19,000	623	32·78	86	138·04	368	19·36	16	10	...	358	18·84
1897.	19,300	559	28·96	67	119·85	314	16·27	16	6	...	308	15·96
1898.	19,300	614	31·81	102	166·12	368	19·07	12	4	...	364	18·86
1899.	19,300	580	30·05	84	144·83	334	17·31	15	6	...	328	16·99
1900.	19,320	600	31·06	108	180	454	23·49	48	22	..	432	22·36
1901.	19,324	685	35·45	96	140·15	397	20·54	60	17	...	380	19·66
1902.	19,320	625	32·35	79	126·4	396	20·49	77	32	1	365	18·89
1903.	19,320	663	34·31	103	155·35	404	20·91	79	35	...	369	19·09
Averages for years 1894-1903	19,218·4	613·1	31·897	89·3	144·695	379·1	19·722	35·3	14·0	·1	365·2	19·001
1904.	19,320	651	33·69	98	150·53	406	21·01	76	20	...	386	20·1

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

The Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District are (1)—Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary; (2)—Whitehaven Union Workhouse.

Bransty Hospital for Infectious Diseases receives only persons from the District.

Area of District in Acres	1,743	} At Census of 1901.
Total Population, at all ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,324
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,959
Average Number of Persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·88

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
DURING YEAR 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Measles	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ...	17	10	7	...	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
{ Enteric	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	...
{ Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Cholera .. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	..
Enteritis	6	3	1	..	...	1	1	...
Puerperal Fever . ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Erysipelas .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Phthisis	24	...	1	1	6	16	...	4
Other Tubercular Diseases	14	4	6	2	1	1	...	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	20	...	...	...	...	9	11	1
Bronchitis... ..	56	14	5	1	...	15	21	13
Pneumonia	14	1	1	3	...	7	2	2
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Alcoholism } ...	2	...	...	..	...	2	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver }	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Heart Diseases	31	1	...	3	1	14	12	3
Accidents	18	...	...	3	3	9	3	8
Suicides	3	...	...	..	1	2	...	...
All other causes	133	39	10	5	1	30	48	34
All causes	386	97	48	21	14	107	99	76

TABLE XI.—Shewing the Number of Registered Workshops in the Borough of Whitehaven during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904, and the number of Persons employed therein.

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.			Number of Persons Employed.								
				Male.			Female.			Total.		
	1902.	1903	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	17	18	18	...	...	..	103	84	87	103	84	87
Bakehouses ..	16	15	14	3	4	5	34	31	37	37	35	42
Tailors ...	11	13	13	43	41	40	5	3	5	48	44	45
Joiners ..	10	10	9	53	42	51	...	...	...	53	42	51
Cloggers ...	10	10	7	26	22	21	...	...	...	26	22	21
Shoemakers ...	2	2	3	7	6	7	...	...	...	7	6	7
Cycle Makers ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2
Braziers and Tinsmiths	2	3	2	6	8	8	...	...	...	6	8	8
Saddlers ...	2	2	2	23	17	11	11	8	12	34	25	23
Tallow Chandlers	2	2	2	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	5
Bacon Washer ..	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1
Plumbers ..	4	4	4	42	42	37	...	...	...	42	42	37
Coach Builder ..	...	1	1	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	11	9
Aerated Water Maker...	...	...	1	...	.	3	...	..	...	...	...	3
Hosier ...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total ...	79	83	80	212	202	200	153	126	143	365	328	343

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1904.

Accumulations of Manure in connection with Stables, Cowsheds, and Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	4
Defective and Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	15
„ Gully Traps in Courts and Yards	...	...	...	...	8
„ Paving and Channelling in Courts	...	...	...	...	17
„ Rain-water Spouts (3 disconnected from Sewer)	...	...	...	...	21
„ Water Supply	...	...	...	...	11
„ Water Taps and Pipes	...	...	...	...	7
„ Sink Connections	...	...	...	...	3
„ Bath Connections	...	...	...	...	2
„ Ventilation of Houses (Opening Sashes provided)	...	...	...	...	145
„ Ashpits (Removed)	...	...	...	...	18
„ Middenstead	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s in Insanitary Condition (Fittings defective, &c.)	...	...	...	...	93
Houses and Premises in Dirty and Insanitary Condition	...	...	...	...	35
Dwelling Houses Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	10
Notices required for Lime-washing of Courts	...	...	...	...	25
„ „ Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Workshops	...	...	...	...	7
Nuisances caused by Smoke	...	...	...	...	1
Unwholesome Food Seized and Destroyed :—15 Boxes of Unsound Fish, 2 Carcases of Beef.					
Ships Inspected (36 Foreign, 39 Home Ports)	...	...	...	...	75

In my last Report I referred to the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Keekle Terrace and Keekle Cottages, in the Parish of Hensingham, pointing out that only ten out of fifty houses had W.C.'s, and that for the rest a most objectionable pail system was in vogue. I recommended that all should be provided with W.C.'s, but pointed out that the existing irrigation ground was insufficient to provide for this extension. Since then, settling tanks have been put in, as it was found impracticable to enlarge the area of irrigation, and these tanks have worked satisfactorily, so that the provision of adequate W.C. accommodation may now be proceeded with.

Settling tanks have also been provided in connection with each of the two sewer outfalls at Hensingham, in accordance with my recommendation as mentioned in my last Report, and have proved satisfactory.

I also referred in my last Report to the necessity of providing a main sewer at Howgate, in the Parish of Moresby, where at present the drainage from nineteen houses, a few of which have W.C.'s as well as the drainage from piggeries and the like, is discharged into the road-drains or into a small stream running into Lowca Beck. The road drains are stone-built and untrapped, and too large to admit of adequate flushing. The work has not been proceeded with, and I would urge that it be undertaken as early as possible.

In my Annual Reports for the years 1902 and 1903 I explained what had been done in the Whitehaven Rural District, under the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1901." In the former year the Inspector and myself visited all the parishes in the District, and entered in the "Register of Workshops," which the Council is required by the Act to keep, all places that seemed to come under

the definition of workshop. In both years some few notices to limewash workshops were served, and in 1903 one notice to provide better ventilation. All these notices were complied with. The number of workshops on the Register was in 1902 thirty-two, in 1903 thirty-one, one joiner's shop having ceased to be occupied. In 1904 the number is again thirty-two, one fresh workshop having been registered in which the work of flour-mixing is carried on. All the inspections made during the past year have been what are called by the Local Government Board "Systematic Inspections," which are defined as "Inspections independent of such inquiries as the Medical Officer of Health may have to make into particular outbreaks of disease, or into unwholesome conditions to which his attention has been specially called by complaints or otherwise." No outbreak of disease of an infectious character has occurred, and no complaints of unwholesome conditions have been made in respect of any workshop. The Sanitary Inspector and myself have visited those workshops in which there seemed any likelihood of insanitary conditions arising, or infringement of the Act occurring, especially those in which any article of food was prepared. We have always, however, found the premises in a clean and satisfactory condition, properly ventilated and drained, and affording ample air-space according to the requirements of the Act for the number of persons employed. There are no underground bakehouses and no "Out-workers" in the Rural District. No notices have been received by the Rural District Council during the year, from the Factory Inspector for the district, of any sanitary defects discovered by him in any factory or workshop in the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. B. FISHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.—BIRTHS.

Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 per annum.
389	29.92

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 per an.	30.86	28.73	28.15	30.29	30.29	29.35	30.83	29.23	30.3	30.23	29.92

TABLE II.—DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Number of Deaths Registered.	Death-rate per 1000 per annum.
174	13.38

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 per an.	15.66	18.59	18.29	15.85	15.89	18.33	19.69	13.51	14.38	12.69	13.38

TABLE III.—DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.	
	Per 1000 of Population.	Per 1000 Births Registered.
42	3.23	107.96

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 of popu.	2.13	3.31	4.25	3.35	2.73	3.26	5.19	3.05	3.31	3.31	3.23
Per 1000 Births Regd.	69.11	115.19	146.7	110.84	90.26	111.11	168.29	104.44	109.13	109.13	107.96

TABLE IV.—DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 per annum.
62	4.77

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 per an.	3.53	6.12	6.81	4.78	4.17	4.64	7.59	3.81	4.92	4.15	4.77

TABLE V.—DEATHS OF PERSONS OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 per annum.
58	4.46

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 per an.	5.93	6.05	4.61	4.78	5.55	6.74	6.09	3.59	4.38	3.92	4.46

TABLE VI.—DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1904.

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total										...	11
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum										...	0.84

COMPARISON WITH TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Per 1000 per an.	1.33	3.17	1.77	0.93	0.5	0.72	2.78	0.68	0.46	0.46	0.84

TABLE VII.—SHOWING CHIEF OTHER CAUSES OF
DEATH IN 1904.

Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Phthisis	...	..	...	...	...	6
Other Tubercular Diseases			...	...	...	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease			...	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth		...	...	...	...	3
Parturition, Accidents of			...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	19
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	3
All other causes		...	...	...	...	84
						<hr/> 170
Eight Zymotic Diseases, as above						... 11
Total Deaths in 1904 (Nett)						<hr/> ... 181

TABLE VIII.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	Ages.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up-wards.		
Smallpox	
Cholera	
Diphtheria	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	
Erysipelas	...	11	...	...	2	1	7	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	94	1	38	52	2	1	...	8
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever
Plague
Totals	...	197	1	39	54	3	9	1	9

Galemire Hospital for Infectious Diseases is situated within the District.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Parishes in which cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the Year 1904.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Distington	33	...	...	7	40
Hensingham	4	...	...	2	6
Lamplugh	1	...	...	1	2
Lowside Quarter ..	2	...	...	...	2
Moresby	38	...	..	...	38
Parton	11	1	1	...	13
Preston Quarter	1	..	...	...	1
St. Bees	3	...	...	1	4
Sandwith	1	...	...	...	1
Total	94	1	1	11	107

TABLE X.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING 1904,

Compared with those notified during each year since the Infectious
Disease (Notification) Act came into force in December, 1889.

Year.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Mem- branous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Con- tinued Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Total
1890	...	81	8	...	4	2	2	1	98
1891	...	85	1	...	4	1	...	3	94
1892	...	25	..	...	...	2	...	7	34
1893	...	72	...	...	3	...	1	3	79
1894	1	107	...	...	...	...	...	3	111
1895	...	49	...	...	2	1	...	10	62
1896	...	154	2	3	1	1	.	9	170
1897	...	88	1	2	5	...	1	7	104
1898	...	88	4	1	5	...	...	10	108
1899	...	41	9	2	3	...	...	16	71
1900	...	22	3	...	2	...	...	5	32
1901	...	22	1	1	2	...	...	10	36
1902	...	65	2	1	2	...	...	12	82
1903	...	63	6	...	2	...	...	9	80
1904	...	94	1	...	1	...	...	11	107

TABLE XI.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimāt'd to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- resid'nts regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		No	Rate. *	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.					No.	Rate. *
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	No.	Rate. *					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1894.	15,000	463	30·86	32	69·11	235	15·66	40	38	...	197	13·4
1895.	14,200	408	28·73	47	115·19	264	18·59	45	41	..	223	15·7
1896.	14,100	397	28·15	60	146·7	258	18·29	46	43	...	215	15·24
1897.	14,000	424	30·29	47	110·84	222	15·85	47	43	...	179	12·79
1898.	13,900	421	30·29	38	90·26	221	15·89	40	34	...	187	13·45
1899.	13,800	405	29·35	45	111·11	253	18·33	49	44	...	209	15·14
1900.	13,300	410	30·83	69	168·29	262	19·69	12	8	..	254	19·09
1901.	13,100	383	29·23	40	104·44	177	13·51	1	1	4	180	13·74
1902.	13,000	394	30·3	43	109·13	187	14·38	...	...	9	196	15·07
1903.	13,000	393	30·23	43	109·13	165	12·69	3	3	11	173	13·31
Averages for years 1894-1903	13,740	409·8	29·826	46·4	113·42	224·4	16·288	28·3	25·5	2·4	201·3	14·693
1904.	13,000	389	29·92	42	107·96	174	13·38	...	...	7	181	13·92

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there ; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

The only Institution within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District is Galemire Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District are (1)—Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary ; (2)—Whitehaven Union Workhouse.

Area of District in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,402
Total Population, at all ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,953
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,561
Average Number of Persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·038

At
Census
1901.

TABLE XII.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
DURING YEAR 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
Whooping Cough ...	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Enteric .. ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Cholera .. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	..
Enteritis	5	5	...	..	...	..	...	...
Puerperal Fever . .	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Erysipelas .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases .	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Phthisis	6	...	...	1	1	4	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
Bronchitis. . . .	21	9	6	1	...	2	3	...
Pneumonia	8	2	...	...	...	4	2	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism } ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
Heart Diseases	19	1	...	...	...	9	9	...
Accidents	5	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Suicides	3	...	...	..	1	1	1	...
All other causes	84	19	2	3	1	20	39	..
All causes	181	42	20	7	5	49	58	...

